

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1836.

No. 45. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$2 50

If not paid at the end of 6 months, \$4

within the year 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A DVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WATLER, JACOB ASHTON, J. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

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Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Hiran M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.

Lex May 31, 1836—26-50t

The Subscriber,

HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.

Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.

JOHN CANDY.

N. B. For Cash only.

June 16, 1836—30-1m

Fayette Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm, whereon I now reside, containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Cleveland Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter.

I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.

GEO. W. MORTON.

June 20, 1836—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Teneriffe

And the very best quality of COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield & Telford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17—32-1f

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAINES, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. Iles and Wright, their stock of MERCHANDISE, and wishing to devote as much of his time as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the Store lately occupied by Iles & Wright, where he may generally be found

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 22—32-5w



JUST ARRIVED!!

Great and Important News FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000

1 do 24,000

As well as 4 do 20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic's Association,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday day, Aug. 6, 1836.

S C H E M E.

25,000 DOLLARS.

\$8,000!—\$4,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,000!

40 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—50 prizes of 200 dollars!—69 of 150 dollars!—55 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a Package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society, of Norfolk.

To be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday August 13, 1836.

C A P I T A L S.

30,000 Dollars!!

30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 33, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1836.

S C H E M E.

20,000 Dollars!—5,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,640 dollars!—20 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—20 prizes of 300—20 of 150 dollars! &c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 4.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Aug. 20, 1836.

S C H E M E!

30,000 DOLLS

15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—10 of 1000 dollars!—15 of 600 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 Dollars.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 5.

Endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug. 27, 1836.

C A P I T A L S.

30,000 DOLLARS.

8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars!—100 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, N. Y.

40

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

June 30th 1836—34.

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,

Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemich:

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

360 barrels pork

750 barrels fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2400 pounds good hard tallow candles

120 bushels good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers:

240 barrels pork

500 barrels fresh superfine flour

220 bushels new white field beans

3500 pounds good hard soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow candles

80 bushels good clean dry salt

900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Gratiot:

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Mackinaw:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels pork

625 barrels fresh superfine flour

275 bushels new white field beans

4400 pounds good hard soap

2000 pounds good hard tallow candles

100 bushels good clean dry salt

1125 gallons good cider vinegar

At New York:

1200 barrels pork

2500 barrels fresh superfine flour

1100 bushels new white field beans

17600 pounds good hard soap

8000 pounds good hard tallow candles

100 bushels good clean dry salt

4500 gallons good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:

480 barrels pork

1000 barrels fresh superfine flour

440 bushels new white field beans

7040 pounds good hard soap

3200 pounds good hard tallow candles

150 bushels good clean dry salt

1800 gallons good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at these posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—The pork is to be packed with lard, and packed in salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped. The vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until



By the schooner Shenandoah, Capt. Moore, which left Velasco, Texas, on the 4th inst. we receive some more recent information from that country. The Mexican forces were about 120 miles distant from the Texian army, which was continually augmenting in numbers by the daily arrival of reinforcements. Between the 4th and 5th, it is believed there will be at least 860 additional troops more, which will have effected a junction with the main army.

The Texians are in fine spirits, the whole population turning out en masse, and every man pushing forward with alacrity, eager to engage with enemies who are vainly boasting that they will strew the earth with their rebellious foes. In consequence of a large amount of provisions, destined for the Mexican army, having been intercepted by some Texian troops, it is supposed that the Mexicans will suffer much from the want of necessary supplies. These provisions, thus intercepted, were the cargoes of the Fanny Butler and Watchman, the vessels published a few days since, as being detained at Copano, where they were still in detention, when the Shenandoah sailed.

The Texian schooner Invincible, schooner Union, and schooner Camanche, which was discharging her cargo, were all at Velasco the 4th inst. Gen. Santa Anna was still in confinement at Columbus.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the Texians are any thing but discouraging, and the great zeal manifested by them in preparing to meet their numerous foes, augurs well for the result of the approaching conflict.

The Mexican forces, about 5000 strong, remain stationed at the Nueces under the command of Ganero. This probably is not the whole number of their army, but that portion only intended to act in advance of the main body. The Texians have by this time, probably, much upwards of 3000 men. We were apprehensive that upon the arrival of General Houston, some difficulty might grow out of the appointment of Lamar to the command of the army. It is believed, however, that there would be no unpleasant feelings occasioned, and that Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston.

Archer, one of the commissioners from Texas, who with Messrs. Austin and Wharton have been through the United States during the last winter and spring, it is supposed will succeed president Burnett. These are some of the odds from Texas.

A Mr. Barts, or so called, died at Columbia before the sailing of the Shenandoah—whom it is believed is the Mr. Barton (he having assumed the name of Barts) who was the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and who absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution. About 15,000 dollars was found in his possession after his death. It may be recollected that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Barton, who, it was believed, had sailed for Havana, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and stifle in some measure the goadings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—Commercial Bulletin.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 61.]

AN ACT making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, viz:

For the amount stipulated to be paid for the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty with the Cherokees, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, deducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west of the Mississippi, under the second article of said treaty, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For extinguishing the title of certain half breeds to reservations, granted them in the treaty with the Osages, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, according to the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty with the Cherokees, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment for the improvements on the missionary reservations at Union and Harmony, according to the same article of the said treaty with the Cherokees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of the permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars, according to the eleventh article of said treaty, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims, according to the seventeenth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to a secretary for two years, at five dollars per day, according to the same article of said treaty, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an interpreter for two years, at two dollars and fifty cents per day according to the same article of said treaty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the advance of two years annuity on the fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be invested for the Cherokees according to the eighteenth article of said treaty, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Cherokees and for spoiliations, according to the third article of the supplementary treaty with the Cherokees, of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaty, and of the delegation, according to the fifth article of said supplemental treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For surveying the land set apart by treaty stipulations for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, twenty-eighth March, and an article supplementary thereto, the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

For education, teachers, and expenses incidental thereto, five thousand dollars.

For missions, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, cattle, mechanic's tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and services of physicians three hundred dollars.

For provisions two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

For one hundred barrels salt, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually as annuities, on the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate, appended to the treaty, twelve thousand dollars.

For the payment of the just debts against the Indians, according to the fifth article of said treaty as ratified by the Senate, three hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the sixth article of said treaty, viz:

For commutation in lieu of reservations to half breeds one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For taking a census of the Indian half breed population, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of clerk, and for stationary, postage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and canoes for them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty days, fuel for them while on the island, and other incidental expenses attending the commission, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz:

For pay of two additional blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For building a blacksmith shop on reservation north of Grand river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and tools for two shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rebuilding shop at Mackinac, and adding an armorer's room, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For purchasing a set of gunsmith's tools, one hundred dollars.

For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.

For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the keeper of the dormitory, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For two farmers, one thousand dollars.

For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.

For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz:

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide with two assistants to explore the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to the land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the

Cheboigan, nine hundred dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, viz:

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty-six dollars per acre, twenty-three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chimonaquat, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarter sections at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holiday, five sections at one dollar twenty five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr. two sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To Wil in m Lousley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotter, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Leframbois, Charles Butterfield, George Moran, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, and Daniel Marsac, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, according to the tenth article of the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For transportation and other incidental expenses in executing said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Provided, however, That no part of the above appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas and Ottawas, shall be drawn from the Treasury except what may be necessary for the expenses of collecting and subsisting the Indians, and for the expenses of concluding the treaty, heretofore incurred, and to enable a Commissioner to proceed to Michilimackinac for the purpose of examining the claims of the half breeds, until the assent of the said Indians shall be given to the change proposed by the resolution of the Senate. Arrangements may be made under the direction of the President for paying to the Indians the money and goods as soon as their assent to such change is given. But no responsibility in relation to such delivery shall be incurred by the United States previous thereto, nor shall the said Commissioner enter upon his duties.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the third article of the treaty concluded with the Swan creek, and Black river bands of the Chippewa nation, of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For an advance in money on the ratification of the treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of goods, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and from Washington, subsistence and other expenses, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For transportation and incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaties concluded with certain bands of the Pottawatamie Indians of Indiana, in March, and April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Mes-quaback and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, Wawkewa and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Kee-waw-nee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Nas-waw-bee and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaties with the Pottawatamies, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of removing the Choctaw Indians residing in the State of Mississippi to the country provided for them, west of the Mississippi river, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to direct the account to be closed, up-

on the production of proper vouchers, for blankets delivered to the Cherokees by order of the commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pension allowed by an act of the present session of Congress, to Colonel Gideon Morgan, shall be paid to him from the date of his disability, to the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen, agreeably to the fourteenth article of the said treaty with the Cherokees; and that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no part of the appropriation heretofore made, for the eastern Creeks shall be paid to any Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, unless in such change of circumstances as may induce the President of the United States to direct the same to be paid. Provided however, That the whole of the annuity due to the Semmole Indians and to the eastern Creeks may be paid to the friendly portion of those tribes respectively, unless otherwise directed by the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the funds appropriated by the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities and other similar objects for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six," for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, may be expended upon such of the said Indians as actually remove, and upon no others. And the said Indians shall be removed either to the neutral ground or such country as may be assigned to them by treaty on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the U. States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," who have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be adminis-

tered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or county, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service—whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing resolutions direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade or length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditionary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children. JAMES L. EDWARDS,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.  
In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District ss.

On this day of , personally appeared before th , of the , A. B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of , aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836.

That she is the widow of who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said , on the day of , in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid , died on the day of , and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before July 11

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable's heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Aley, and their increase.

313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m.

Cash in hand will be required for the slaves. One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

JOHN M. McALLA, Com'r.  
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place,

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,  
40 Mules,  
7 Cows and Heifers,  
1 Yoke of Oxen,  
50 Hogs,  
Farming Utensils,  
Wagon and Gear,  
Cart and Gear.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. 41-tds

WHOLESALE and RETAIL  
HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs, his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,  
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-1t.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.



# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY.....AUG.....11.....1836.

## ELECTION RETURNS, COMPLETE—FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

From the following Counties.

### COUNTIES.

	FLORENCE.	CLARK.	WICKLIFFE.
Anderson,	438	170	422
Adair,	330	336	320
Bourbon,	369	737	436
Barren,	869	973	989
Boss,	478	645	463
Brackenridge,	61	674	102
Clarke,	138	943	186
Campbell,	667	396	519
Estill,	331	455	328
Fayette,	502	1041	510
Franklin,	548	480	547
Fleming,	526	881	479
Garrard,	285	707	307
Grant,	342	186	231
Grayson,	263	365	253
Green,	636	413	790
Hancock,	44	64	45
Hardin,	355	505	410
Hart,	334	239	366
Harrison,	686	438	668
Jefferson,	484	561	514
Louisville City,	605	1260	665
Knox,	63	467	105
Laurel,	106	245	200
Logan,	256	335	359
Mason,	336	924	360
Monroe,	238	192	363
Montgomery,	374	559	398
Martin,	535	873	624
Mercer,	924	734	922
Madison,	397	1041	431
Nelson,	218	786	218
Nicholas,	615	509	611
Owen,	443	265	483
Rockcastle,	82	378	82
Simpson,	289	300	330
Spencer,	198	359	215
Scott,	874	487	832
Union,	269	193	285
Warren,	352	702	397
Woodford,	377	675	390
Whitley,	49	355	42

The elections in Louisiana have terminated favorably to the Van Buren and Johnson party. They will have a majority of eight in the legislature; consequently, Mr. Senator Porter may prepare to walk the plank.

In Indiana, the elections as far as heard from appear to be going well. At Vincennes, the former residence of the hero of Tippecanoe, as governor, his partisans were clearly beaten.

In Missouri, having but few accounts, except from the aristocratic incorporations, Ashley, the whig seems to be carrying the day for governor; yet we have but little fear for our old democratic friend, Boggs, a native of Lexington.

We have given the full returns from all the counties in our own state, which we have received, [among whom Jessamine, our next door neighbour, is not one.] Admitting that Hise should receive the same majorities in the counties to be heard from, that Breathitt received in 1832, and he is decidedly elected. We have but little hope for Flournoy.

A few weeks will give the termination of so many important elections, that he who may run read.

C. OF THE INTELLIGENCER, AND HIS PROOFS.—Our neighbor C. of the Intelligencer, bragged without consulting his hand. His proofs of falsehood against the Gazette, are before the public, and by the verdict of that jury will here abide, "cut where it may." And as Mr. C. does not wish a controversy, we drop the subject, with only this advice to our good natured neighbour that when he promises proof, he should have good affidavit men.

Gen. Jackson has arrived at the Hermitage, with improved health—and very promptly issued an order disbanding the Tennessee Volunteers for Camp Sabine. We have not seen the order, but understand that it is quite severe upon Gen. Gaines—and a report is prevalent that the General will be permitted to have a furlough. It is highly probable the Kentucky troops will also be disbanded.

We recommend to the serious consideration of each individual volunteer, the advice of an "Old Soldier," in this paper we know the source from whence it emanated, and regret that all the volunteers are not equally informed, as we are sure such knowledge would give additional weight and respect to the advice.

MRS. DUFF'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. D. takes a Benefit to-night. We need but remind our citizens of the near akin she is to Mrs. A. Drake, as an actress of the first class, and the pieces selected for the evening, to insure an overflowing house.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MOUNTED GUNMEN.

To enable the United States Assistant Quarter Master to make the necessary preparations and arrangements to provision and transport the Regiment of Volunteers under my command, destined to Camp Sabine, the Rendezvous is postponed from the 17th to the 22d inst. at LOUISVILLE.—Captains of Companies will report themselves accordingly.

LESLIE COMBS, Com. K. V. M. G.

August 8, 1836.

## THE THEATRE.

On Monday evening I visited the Theatre again. It was for "the Benefit" of that busy and worthy little actor, Mr. Franklin. Although the weather of the evening was extremely unpleasant, I was much gratified at the testimonial given this gentleman of his talents, by such crowded seats of respectability. I was pleased too, to see him so joyous—happy as "Old King Cole" himself, and his "fiddlers three." That fortunate laugh, and that cunning leer, touched off with "a bit of the brogue," told what propriety forbade the tongue of an honest soul to utter—I thank you, friends. The selections for the evening, *Macbeth* and *The Revue* evidenced the gentleman's disposition to amuse his friends; and to take him "all and all," (he'd about make a breeches pocket full.)

"What nice hand, With twenty years apprenticeship to boot, Will make us such another?"

### HINTS TO A YOUNG VOLUNTEER, BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

You are about to enter for a short time, on military service. There are many things necessary to be known and practiced, besides evolutions, which you can learn more cheaply from others than your own experience. A few of these I will suggest.

First of your clothing. Although you are going to a southern climate, yet much of your clothing should be of woollen; your socks always. Cotton or flax socks chafe the feet, woollen do not—let your shoes or boots have thick strong soles, because they are easier on a march and last longer. Don't encumber yourself with more clothing than is necessary.

Second, of your horse. Procure a good substantial saddle, with a soft pad, and a good saddle blanket attached securely to it, but removable for the purpose of washing, drying, or beating. At other times the blanket to remain fastened to the saddle. If you lose or mislay your saddle blanket, you certainly injure your horse's back. You cannot easily cure such a sore on a march in warm weather. Prevent it by timely caution. After a few days march, however fatigued you may be yourself, never fail to rub down your horse well. Upon his endurance of fatigue, depends your own safety, comfort, and efficiency. Wash his eyes, mouth, nostrils, legs, &c., whenever you have an opportunity. Never push him hard up hill, if you can avoid it. Have a halter of leather or rope, and lead round his neck, carry with you at least two spare horse shoes and six or six horse nails.

Third, of your food. Never allow your hunger to force you to eat uncooked food. Wait patiently until the soup is fully boiled, the meat roasted, or the bread baked, and thereby escape dysentery. One attack of this disease will make you patient ever after it. Learn to be so without so severe a teacher. Be temperate in the quantity of your food from civility, even in the midst of plenty; you may find many opportunities of being so from necessity. Drink no ardent spirits, if you wish to be efficient, spirited soldiers. Believe me you will have mournful proof of this suggestion if you neglect it.

Fourth, of your habits. Be as cleanly in your person and clothing, as circumstances will allow. Health and comfort both require this. Learn now to wash your own clothes; consult your washerwomen as well as your cook. Learn to bake bread in the ashes—you will think it a first rate article in camp, when you are so lucky as to draw your four rations. Never expend your strength or health unnecessarily—take care of both.

[COMMUNICATED.]

For the Kentucky Gazette.

NO. V.

In the present number we propose to resume our quotations from Medical writers from which we were almost imperceptibly drawn by the considerations contained in the fourth. Doctor Hamilton is the first to be introduced to our readers, and we wish to be informed whether his testimony will be considered valid by the opposers of the Botanic or Steam Practice.

Hamilton. "When the effects of mercury upon the human body are accurately investigated and duly considered, it cannot fail to appear that infinite injury must accrue from the use of it in many instances. Even the simplest and mildest forms of that mine exert a most extensive influence over the human frame; and many of its chemical preparations are so deleterious that in the smallest doses they destroy life."

"These effects of mercury are expressly mentioned or virtually admitted by every author ancient or modern, who has directed its use; and it must appear very extraordinary that their full influence should have been hitherto misunderstood, or at least, not sufficiently regarded."

"There is reason to believe that the inflammatory diathesis induced by mercury may continue for a very considerable time after the mercury has been laid aside, and without any manifest signs. When individuals in this state are subjected to accidental exposure to cold, or indulge in irregularity of living, a violent and anomalous indisposition takes place which is apt to terminate fatally, or to occasion a broken state of health."

"Now, gentlemen, please to peruse the preceding paragraph, bearing in mind that it is the testimony of a learned mineral doctor, and then let this question present itself to your mind, and see if you will not, with the writer, answer it in the affirmative: If Physicians actually know these assertions to be true, and still continue to administer this potent poison on the slightest and most frivolous occasions, are they not fit associates for the Vicksburg and One Vicksburg Order? We can conscientiously assert that highly as they rank in their own estimation, and as much as they affect to despise Steam Doctors, there is one who would not consider himself more highly honored by their society and approbation, than by their misrepresentation, their slander, and their ridicule. But we proceed with our quotation:

"Salivation, or an excessive and unusual flow of saliva, in general, follows the increased action of the heart and arteries, and is preceded by a certain metallic taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar kind of breath differing from what is ever perceived in any natural state of disease. In some cases, besides the ordinary ulcerations of the gums, and loosening and final separation of the teeth, the tongue, movable palate, &c. swell and ulcerate to a frightful degree."

Here we might stop and contemplate one of the many sources of that disease, which of late years has increased as to obtain the appellation of "the fashionable disease," we mean dyspepsia or indigestion. The use of calomel produces decay and consequent loss of teeth. This loss of teeth prevents that mastication of food so indispensable to digestion or chymification in the stomach; it hinders the fermentation with its concomitant acids of acidity, flatulency, sour eructations, colic, &c. &c. But, intending, if permitted, to publish, in a future number, the effect of calomel on the internal or villous coat of the stomach, the duodenum, and its appendages, the liver and its secretions, we omit further attention to dyspepsia at the present time, and proceed to our quotation.

"Delicate individuals, especially females, generally experience after a course of mercury, various modifications of disordered feelings, communicating the idea of imaginary diseases, which, arising from this cause, may be enumerated, impaired or capricious appetite for food; with all the ordinary symptoms of indigestion, particularly retchings in the morning, and flatulency [yet calomel is a remedy for dyspepsia, ha?]; disturbed sleep, with frightful dreams; impaired or depraved vision; frequent aches or pains in different parts of the body [send for the doctor! This is rheumatism! send and get a dose of calomel!]"

sionally such sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, and at other times violent palpitation of the heart, accompanied by difficulty of breathing." Gentle reader, does the tale disgust and sicken you? It is indeed a disgusting dose, and had it been told by a Steam Doctor we might be tempted to disbelieve it; but it comes from an honest, learned, calomel doctor, and therefore we suppose it must stand as valid testimony. Were Doctor Hamilton the only one whose testimony goes directly to prove the position assumed by the Botanic fraternity, he might be accused of having proved recant to his profession; but he is found in a group so numerous and respectable, that we are constrained still to award to him the meed of honesty; and as our design in commencing this unpopular course was to endeavor to snatch our fellow-citizens from the fangs of this insidious foe, this destroyer in the specious garb of a healer, we entreat you to persevere in well doing.

Investigate this matter in which you are so immediately, so deeply interested, and having examined, should you still choose to persist in the use of mineral poisons, it will be your privilege so to do. We continue the testimony of Hamilton. "Along with all these complaints there is such a wretchedness of look, with such a disposition to brood over their miserable feelings, that it is extremely difficult to persuade the relations and attendants of the patient there is no serious indisposition." Is not this very much like dyspepsia? Yet Hamilton says it is produced by mercury—Is mercury then a remedy in dyspepsia? It cannot be unless the vulgar saying is true; "the hair of the biting dog will cure."

Doctor Falconer says, "that among other ill effects of mercury it tends to produce tremors and paralysis [palsy] and not unfrequently, *meurles mania*." I have myself seen repeatedly from this cause a kind of apoplexy, to these mania, dies that embittered life to such a degree, with a shocking depression of spirits, and other nervous agitations, with which it was accompanied, as to make it more than commonly probable that many of the suicides which disgrace our country, were occasioned by the intolerable feelings that result from such a state of the nervous system." Dr. Hamilton adds, "to the truth of these remarks to every unprejudiced physician who has been in extensive practice, must bear testimony." Many of our physicians have an extensive practice, and were it not for prejudice, no doubt would bear testimony with Drs. Falconer and Hamilton. But there's the rub. Popularity! I cannot forego my popularity; and therefore I must persist and drive with the current. Calomel is the popular remedy. It has the sanction of the schools and of the ignorant. Therefore must administer it, and if the people die, it is the will of Providence.

"It is notorious," says Falconer, that the very smallest quantities of mercury have suddenly proved injurious." Yet there can be no danger in Cook's pills!

## THE SABINE PASEED.

The New Orleans American of the 16th July says: "Mr. Parker, who came passenger in the steamer Chocketaw, from Natchitoches, states that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine with the U. States troops, and had marched as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had fixed his head quarters."

The New Orleans paper state that by a later steamboat arrival from Natchitoches, the information of the crossing of the Sabine by Gen. Gaines is confirmed. The Bulletin says,—"As well as can be judged by the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river, after which he marched directly on to Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Fort Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible."—Balt. American.

A gentleman arrived at N. Orleans direct from Galveston Island, informs the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser that the Texan army, under Gen. Rusk were encamped at Cox's Point, 2500 strong, and the Mexicans, to the number of 10,000, were making rapid strides towards them, being within a days march when he left.—lb.

It appears that the experiment looking to the establishment of a line of telegraphs for the rapid communication of intelligence, is to be made by the proprietors of the New York Express. In that paper it is said—

About two months since, Mr. Hudson, one of the proprietors of the Express, sent to Europe for both the English and French Telegraphic systems, with a determination to make an experiment between New York and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles. The time which he thinks it will occupy in conveying News, will be at the rate of ten miles a minute. The distance from Washington to Boston, 436 miles, can easily be accomplished in forty five minutes. We are in daily expectation of information, accompanied with books, explanations, &c., relative to the most approved telegraphs now used abroad.—lb.

## LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have southern papers several days in advance of the mail. The Charleston papers are to Friday, the 29th, and the New Orleans to the 18th July, both inclusive.

There has been another fight with the Seminole Indians at Micanopy, the particulars of which are thus related in the St. Augustine Herald of the 23d July:

From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Capt.

Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck; and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the work, at Micanopy moved out to the support of the escort.—Other results on the loss of the enemy are not stated. There were 150 sick at the two posts, and many of those reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

Letters from Key West are to the 21st July. It was reported that there was a large party of Indians at Cape Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 20.—Fifteen hundred Tennessee mounted men arrived here on Saturday last and are now encamped upon the borders of our town. We understand that Yoholo and Jim Boy the two friendly chiefs who rendered such important service in the Creek war, are becoming dissatisfied with the whites and with Gen. Jesup particularly. It is said they petitioned Jesup for leave to keep their relatives, who were hostile prisoners, with them, and that they might not be carried westward, with the other hostiles, nor be sent to Georgia for trial. This request Jesup refused, which is said to have rendered Yoholo and Jim Boy very much dissatisfied. In consequence of it General Jesup intends keeping a large force in the nation until the result of the Chiefs' resentment is more fully ascertained.—Some danger is also apprehended from the department of the friendly Indians upon their being informed that they were to be sent off to the west immediately with the hostiles. They can raise 3000 fighting men at least, and some say more. They had lately 1,100 under arms who were fighting for, unless for an arrangement, such as that of which they now complain. They let loose their whole kennel upon the administration, the office-holder land speculators, and the "pet banks." They charged the administration with corruption—they "swore terribly" about the office holders speculating in public lands and upon public funds—and they said many very hard things about the "pet banks" loaning money, in an unauthorized manner, to the office holders and to the favorites of government. Well, they certainly believed what they said—they will not now, we hope, pretend that they knew these charges to be unfounded, and that they repeated them merely for effect—and believing, what could they as honest patriots, desire, other than a reformation of these abuses? Why, then, do they kick against a project for which they labored, and seemed so very anxious to have adopted?

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—on the day following, those who sought the reform deprecate it, and vilify and condemn those who effected it.

This is whiggery and its consistency—these are the leather spectacles which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers. If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest and boldest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friendship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dues—If the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the "gall'd jade will wince."

For the following late and important intelligence from Mexico, we are indebted to a friend, who loaned us the New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th. There is a report that the way Bill from Louisville to Shelbyville stated, that Santa Anna had been tried and shot on the 17th July.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Carroll arrived this morning in eight days from Tampico, brings late Mexican letters, from which it appears that a revolution was inevitable, as will be seen from an extract below, furnished us by a highly respectable commercial house of this city.

The Warren and Grampus had arrived at Tampico.

The Mexican Government had sent an apology to our Government for the insult offered our flag, in the case of the Jefferson. Gomez the commandant of the port, had, in consequence, been removed.

All was quiet at Tampico: no troops had been raised there, nor was it expected there would.

The schr. Cora for this port was to sail about the 20th inst., with \$200,000 in specie.

The Carroll sailed in company with the brig Zealand, for this port.

The French brig Gustava, of and from Bordeaux; schr. Creole, Captain Schneider; schr. Atlanta, both hence; and two others unknown, had been lost on the bar. Cargoes and crews saved.

Courier of Saturday.

"CITY OF MEXICO, June 29th, 1837.

"Congress is still in session.—The treaty between Santa Anna and General Houston has arrived, and is now under consideration; what will be done with it, I have no means of ascertaining."

TAMPICO, July 15, 1836.

The whole country is now in a state of convulsion, and in a very short time, the former federal government will be proclaimed again. In Guadalupe, Guanajuato, and several other places, revolutionary movements had already taken

place, but were suppressed by the military. In Mexico, a "Grito" was every moment expected to be given. In the province of Puebla, a "Grito" has been given, which as it appears, is of some importance. The troops sent there from Mexico to operate against the Federal party, pronounced themselves on the road in favor of the same. In short, from all sides, we hear nothing but "Federation," and the whole seems to be as if it were a matter already settled.

MARRIED—Aug. 9, by J. Ceath, jr. Richard M. Johnson, jr. of Scott co. to Miss Eliza M. Johnson, of Georgetown, Ky.



## ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND Gymnastic Arena Company

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF Mess. MILLER, YALE, & SANDS.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their GRAND COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, AND THE PERFORMANCES OF THEIR EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, on Upper street, adjoining Mr. McCann's Hotel, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.—Among the animals are the following: the real Black African Ostrich, standing nearly 10 feet high and weighing nearly 300 pounds. One pair Strand Hyenas, Spotted and Laughing Hyenas, Moco, Vultures, Pelicans, Lioness and Whelp, Zebra and Quagga, Monkeys, Baboon, &c. &c. The Managers of this extensive Arena inform the public generally, that it is their full intention, to spare neither pains nor expense, in endeavoring to maintain the superiority, that has always characterized this establishment. They have succeeded in selecting A SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC and a first rate company of Equestrians, possessing unequalled talent, with a stud of Horses, which for beauty and management, are unequalled in the country. All patrons are particularly invited to view the Arena while fitting up, to prove to them how comfortably they will be seated, and on what a superior plan this travelling Arena is erected.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admittance to the Arena, which includes both Animals and Circus, only 50 cents. No females admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. The Managers pledge themselves that the performances shall be conducted in a style different from what has been commonly witnessed. No indecent or profane language will be used, nor any thing to offend the most delicate ear, but the utmost order and decorum will be observed throughout, and they trust that their exhibition will meet the approbation of an enlightened community. For description of performances see large bills posted up in all the principal Hotels.

They would respectfully inform the community, that after leaving Lexington, their Exhibition will visit the following places, viz: Georgetown, 20th August, Centerville, 23d; Cynthiana, 24d; Ruddle's Mills, 24th; Paris, 25th; Millersburg, 26th; Carlisle, 27th; Mayslick, 29th; Germantown, 30th; Washington, 31st, and at Maysville the 1st and 2d of September:—the prices at those places as usual, 50 cents, and their Exhibition open from 1 till 5 p.m.

August 11, 1836.—45—2t

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that VALUABLE FARM belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Curd, dec'd, consisting about 300 acres, situate in Woodford county, between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington.—The Farm is finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of and two years without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also, all the Farming Utensils. Also, six very valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN CURD, Ex'r.  
ELEANOR H. CURD, Ex'r's.  
August 3, 1836.—45—1ts

## Commission House; AND GENERAL AGENCY.

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

By A. LE GRAND,

(LATE OF LEXINGTON.)

THE above house will be opened for the reception of Country Produce and Merchandise of all descriptions, on the 1st September next. He solicits the patronage of the manufacturers of C. Bagging and B. Rope, particularly, pledging himself to use his best exertions in promoting their interests, and in all cases to conform to their instructions in making consignments.

He will also have regular A U C T I O N S

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. every Monday and Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

A. LE GRAND.

Refer to—Tno. S. Shead, W. Worsley, & Louisville. Tho. Anderson, esq's John W. Tibbatts, esq. CINCINNATI. Dr. J. N. McDowell, January & Huston, Maysville, and the Merchants of Lexington, generally.

Louisville, Aug. 6, 1836.—45—2m

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!!! WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at the Lexington Brewery. Also—Farmers provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.

CLEARY & RANEY.  
August 11, 1836.—45—tf

## BEWARE OF THE RASCAL!!

THE public, but Boardinghouse and Tavern keepers particularly, are cautioned against a man by the name of JOHN R. DALTON, a Hatter by trade. Said Dalton has got in debt to me to the amount of about \$55 and now refuses to pay me, although I have proffered to take a small amount each week, until the debt is paid.

JAMES DEVERS.  
July 13, 1836.—37—tf  
Maysville Monitor will insert 3w and send act. to this office for payment.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. John C. and Sam. B. Richardson in the practice of their profession, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against or that are in arrears to the late firm or either member of it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to call and settle without delay, as they intend to close their outstanding debts and accounts as soon as practicable. Dr. Saml. B. Richardson or Mr. A. Z. Boyer are authorised to settle the accounts and dues of Dr. J. C. Richardson as well as those of Dr. J. C. & S. B. Richardson.

J. C. RICHARDSON  
S. B. RICHARDSON

Aug 9—45—4t

Fayette County, to wit: TAKEN UP by Samuel Peel in Lexington, a Dark Bay Horse, about 12 or 14 years old, between 14 and 25 hands high, hind feet white, small white from a wound in his forehead, marks on the shoulders from the collar, and one saddle spot; had two shoes on; appraised to \$25 by Reuben Looley and William L. Vaughn, this 10th August, '36 before me. DAN B. BORD. J. p. A copy—att by J. C. Rodes dly 45—3d DB by Walter Rodes de

## POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, a fair colored Pocket Book with a calico cover around it; had in one side four, five or six silver half dollars and a good many valuable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome to the money by sending it to J. C. & S. B. Richardson to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.

JOHN FISHBACK.

Jessamine co Aug 11—45

## BE IN TIME.



